

DIVES FROM TOP OF CELL TO FLOOR

Frank Holt, Who Shot Morgan, Kills Himself In Jail.

HEAD BROKEN BY THE PLUNGE

Previously Attempted Suicide by Jabbing the Sharp End of a Metal Pen Holder Into His Left Wrist. Widow of the Suicide Notified of the Tragedy—Body to Be Taken to Dallas For Burial.

Minneapolis, L. I., July 7.—Frank Holt, the German instructor who shot J. P. Morgan at the latter's summer home on East Island, Glen Cove, last Saturday, was killed in the Nassau county jail, where he was a prisoner.

Dr. Clehorn, the county physician, said that he killed himself by throwing himself from the top of a tier of cells, after getting out of his own cell, the door of which had been left open, and landing on the concrete floor of the corridor. His face and skull were crushed and he lived but a few minutes.

Another report had it that he was killed by a shot which was fired at him by someone outside the jail. Word to this effect, it was said, was telegraphed by Police Commissioner Woods to Major Pullman, superintendent of police of the District of Columbia, who was interested in Holt because the latter confessed that he was the man who had exploded a bomb in the national capital.

Holt had previously tried to kill himself by jabbing the sharp end of a metal pencil holder into his left wrist. Jerry Ryan, a deputy sheriff, who had been assigned to keep a close watch on Holt, heard a racket at the end of the corridor and ran down to see what was going on among the prisoners in cells there. Holt was lying on his bunk at the time and Ryan thought that he was asleep.

The moment that Ryan disappeared Holt jumped up and shinned up the bars to the top of his cell. He threw himself forward with great force and landed on the concrete floor in a crumpled heap. The noise of the impact as he struck was heard by Ryan, and the deputy ran back to the cell in a hurry. Ryan thought at first that Holt had obtained an explosive of some kind and had tried to blow his brains out, and this led to the report that the prisoner had tried to kill himself by bringing his teeth down hard on a percussion cap.

Suicide Leaves Letter.
The authorities found a letter written by Holt in the bed just after Holt's body was found on the floor. The letter indicated clearly that Holt had planned to end his life and was waiting only for a favorable chance. Just why the letter was not found sooner is not explained by the jail authorities. They stated that although Holt spent much of his time writing, they took all the letters and other writings away from him when he finished and read them.

This letter was addressed presumably to Holt's wife and children, and read: "My Dear S.—I must write to you once more. The more I think about it the more I see the utter uselessness of living, under these circumstances. Bring up the door babies in fear of God and man. Goodbye, my sweet. Affectionately, Frank."
There was a postscript which read: "All please pardon me for all the heartaches I've brought you. Pray with me that the slaughter will stop. My heart breaks. Goodbye."

Holt's Wife Informed.
Dallas, Tex., July 7.—Sensational, the father-in-law of Frank Holt, expressed relief after learning of the death of Holt. The news was broken to Mrs. Holt following advice from a physician. Mrs. Holt is prostrated and is being constantly attended by a physician. Holt's remains will most likely be brought to Dallas for burial.

MORGAN RECOVERING

All Danger From Infection Believed to Have Passed.

New York, July 7.—The last word regarding the condition of J. P. Morgan came over the telephone from Judge Spencer Morgan, the financier's son. Jubilation marked Morgan's son, as he announced that not only was all danger from the wound itself become a thing of the past, but also that all the danger from infection has passed. "His condition is the very best," said the son. "He is progressing most favorably in every respect. His pulse and temperature are absolutely normal."

Lawyers may hold Winter Meet.
Cedar Point, O., July 7.—Members of the Ohio State Bar association here for the opening session of the annual meeting are considering the advisability of holding midwinter sessions in addition to their summer meetings. Attorney Smith M. Bennett of Columbus urged this action because it would enable the organization to make recommendations to the legislature within a few weeks before that body went into session.

Care of the Baby In Summer

Weaning and Supplementary Feeding. (Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.)

Many a mother looks forward with dread to the weaning period as one fraught with trouble to herself and more or less disturbance to the baby, but this need not be so.

One of the difficulties of weaning is the baby's objection to the rubber nipple, but if he has been given his drinking water by means of a nursing bottle throughout his life, he will already have learned how to use it.

Another and the principal trouble with weaning is to find food that suits the baby, and on which he thrives, which may safely be offered to him in the place of breast milk. Much of this trouble may be avoided if the weaning is done so gradually that the baby learns to take cows' milk while he is still getting breast milk to keep his digestive processes in good order.

Some of the rules for successful weaning are these: First, never wean a young baby until every means for keeping up the breast milk has been tried; second, do not wean the baby in the heat of summer, and third, do not wean the baby because you think your milk disagrees with him. The trouble is almost certainly not with the quality of your milk, but because you do not have enough of it.

The way to wean the baby comfortably is to begin at the eighth or ninth month to give him one bottle feeding a day in place of one breast feeding. A little later another bottle is added, and so on until at the end of the year the breast is taken away altogether. These bottle feedings should consist of clean fresh cows' milk, diluted and sweetened. It is necessary, however, to remember that a baby who has been breast fed all his life cannot immediately digest cows' milk, as a bottle fed infant has learned to do. Accordingly a very weak mixture should be used to begin with. For example, for a baby of nine months of age the milk should be that intended for a bottle fed baby of four or five months. The strength of the food should be gradually increased, if the baby shows no signs of disturbance, until the full strength feeding is reached.

When a baby is weaned at the end of the first year he may be taught to drink directly from a cup and to be fed with a spoon.

It sometimes happens that the mother or thinks her milk does not agree with the baby because he cries a good deal or is not gaining in weight. Under such circumstances, often with the advice and encouragement of her neighbors, the young mother weans her baby, even though he may be only a few weeks old. This is almost always a mistake. The trouble is not that the mother's milk is poor in quality, but because there is not enough of it. Instead of weaning the baby the mother should do all in her power to save it and to increase it for the baby's sake by eating more nourishing foods, such as eggs, meat, milk, fresh vegetables and good bread and butter, by taking plenty of fluid, water or milk, and by taking more rest and plenty of out of door exercise. Above all, she should stop worrying. Nothing more seriously interferes with successful nursing than worry and anxiety on the mother's part, and as far as possible a nursing mother should be relieved of the causes of mental disturbance, not only for herself, but even more for the sake of the baby.

At the same time, the baby will require some additional food. He should be given one or two prepared feedings in a nursing bottle each day until the mother's milk has increased sufficiently for his needs. The same rules govern "supplementary" feeding, as it is called, as those which apply to artificial feeding, except that a much weaker milk mixture must be used for a baby who has had nothing but breast milk from birth than for a bottle fed baby of the same age.

The mother should nurse the baby at least four times a day in order to keep the breast in good order and to induce a greater milk supply.

If the mother can have the help and advice of a good doctor at this time she should seek it, or take her baby to an infant welfare station. The country mother who cannot readily go to a doctor should have some good book to help her. The children's bureau of the United States department of labor, Washington, will send a pamphlet called "Infant Care," containing simple directions for the care of the baby, to any one who asks for it. This publication also contains many references to standard books on the subject.

Odds and Ends.
A lightweight moire with irregular and only vague water design is used for silk coat and frock costumes, but not extensively, and much more often in combination with other materials than alone.

As for taffeta, it seems to have reached the top note in favor, but instead of being made up in semitailored styles is seen more often in quaint models reminiscent of 1830 and in many cases with much fussiness of trimming detail.

Viewing the fashion field casually and impartially, one is impressed with the fact that an exaggerated fussiness threatens to characterize the season's modes. The clever dressmaker and the clever woman will avoid these styles.

TINY WOMAN FLIER DARED WAR HAWKS

Young French Girl Spent Days In Air Guarding Paris.

WAS READY TO GIVE UP LIFE

Came to America When Government Decided Not to Risk the Lives of Women in the War—She Loves France, She Loves Adventure and She Knew Her Business.

New York.—The world's most daring woman aviator is the most feminine little person imaginable. As one chatted with Mlle. Helene Dutrieu the other day one found it difficult to realize that until a few weeks ago she had taken her life in her hands almost daily in guarding Paris from German air raiders and that for years she has rivaled France's most skillful and courageous men fliers.

This tiny woman, who weighs considerably less than 100 pounds and who looks as if she might gather up her skirts and fly at the approach of a mouse, knows what it is to venture into the air on a bitter winter morning and to soar high and far in scouting for bomb laden taubes. Time after time her alertness and daring warned Paris of the approach of German raiders and sent the French fighting air craft darting aloft to meet and drive off the taubenters.

One asked Mlle. Dutrieu first of all why she came to this country. She began to talk rapidly, tempestuously, hands and small head gesturing with extraordinary energy.

"It was because my country decided it was not best to risk the lives of



Photo by American Press Association.

women in the great war," she said. "It was impossible to get official recognition. I would have been proud to give my life for France—every woman of France feels the same."

She said that as there was no further service she could render France at the present time on account of the decision of the government not to use women in the war she had decided to visit the United States to deliver war lectures in the eastern cities. She has brought with her an interesting collection of war pictures, many of which she took herself from her biplane while flying high above Paris, the surrounding country and above the German lines in the north of France.

"What prompted you to volunteer for air scouting after the war began?" Mlle. Dutrieu was asked.

"Three things," she replied instantly. "I love France. I love adventure. I knew my business. Most of the men fliers were needed at the front in strictly military reconnaissance work. There were comparatively few aviators available for guarding Paris. I told the military government I wanted to do my part. They told me that I could not be entered upon the army rolls; that I could not have any official position, but that I might work privately. So from the day the war began I was in the air practically every day, sometimes arising early in the morning and scouting for hours, sometimes flying in the afternoon or late evening. I had the good fortune on numerous occasions to detect taubes on their way to visit Paris, and I was able to descend and warn the aviation corps commanders so that they had ample time to send up squadrons and fight off or frighten away the invaders."

"I am sorry I cannot say that the Germans shot at me. But I never let their fliers get close enough to shoot at my machine or to drop bombs on me. I circled around and around, keeping watch with my glasses, and the instant I detected a German machine I darted to earth and gave warning. Usually I flew at a height of from 1,500 to 2,000 meters, but sometimes I had to go much higher because of fogs and mists that veiled the lower altitudes."

Mlle. Dutrieu is so girlish in appearance that she does not look her age, which, as she remarked very naively, "is between twenty-five and thirty." Certainly the reporter who talked with her would have been perfectly willing to accept the smaller figure. She has been, as she puts it, "trying to die young" ever since she was in her teens.

ENDEAVORERS

Of The World Hold Convention In Chicago

Chicago, July 7.—The world conference of Christian Endeavor workers, which opened brilliantly this morning, has brought to Chicago 15,000 delegates representing 100,000 separate societies, and a membership of nearly 5,000,000. A review of the work in every land, plans for its further extension and the discussion of virtually every phase of religious activity will come before the convention, which extends until next Monday.

The convention is the first world's meeting of the Endeavorers since 1909, when it met at Agra, India. There are present delegates from England, France, Spain, Italy, Persia, India, Siam, China, Japan, Australia, Africa and Latin America.

The main topics of the great convention are temperance, missions and peace. The great impetus given to temperance in European countries, due to the realization by governments of necessity in war, will grow stronger in peace, it is declared by the European delegates, and the backbone of intoxication will be broken forever. The peace discussions will urge the early settlement of the great world-war and the taking of international precautions to prevent future wars.

Reports from the field, including many from the various countries involved in the war, will be presented on the closing day of the convention. The plan of the conference has been changed this year. There will be four simultaneous meetings, instead of a dozen small meetings.

The annual meeting of the trustees will be held this afternoon. Tonight a rousing welcome meeting will be held, at which prominent men will speak. Although Rev. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor movement, has been ill, it is hoped that he will be present.

Among the features of the convention will be the appearance of "Billy" Sunday, who will hold evangelistic meetings in his unique style. Hon. William Jennings Bryan has also promised to come to address the convention on temperance.

Tomorrow afternoon, an "All-Canadian Rally" will be held, when the speakers will all be from Canada. On Thursday evening the annual address of President Clark will be read.

Denominational rallies will be held on Friday afternoon, and in the evening all denominations will get together for another big rally. On Saturday morning the Christian Endeavor Institute will be held, as well as the missionary and Junior conference.

Saturday afternoon will be an international field day, wherein the athletic prowess of the delegations will be tested on Stagg field, at the University of Chicago.

Sunday morning there will be a decision and consecration service, and in the afternoon "Billy" Sunday will be heard. A women's meeting will be held also on Sunday afternoon, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the W. C. T. U., will be the principal speaker.

The final day of the world conference will be ushered in by a sunrise consecration service on the lake front. In the afternoon a world-wide conference will be conducted, in which representatives of all nations will take part. The convention will come to a close on Monday evening with a memorial service in honor of the workers who have died during the past year.

GOT THE TRAIN STOPPED.

Two Attempts Were Dismal Failures, but the Third Won.

When the late Robert Bonner purchased Maud S. he sent her to Charter Oak park to be trained. One day a friend of Mr. Bonner left New York to visit him at the park, but found that the train did not stop at that station. The conductor was polite, but said that he could not go against orders.

At New Haven a halt was made and Mr. Bonner's friend tried to bribe the engineer with a ten dollar bill, but in vain. He was then told that Charles P. Clark, the president of the road, was on the train, and he went to him and politely requested that the stop be made.

"Why don't you see the conductor?" asked Mr. Clark.

"I have, but he will not disobey orders."

"Why not then go forward and bribe the engineer?"

"I tried bribery at New Haven, but it would not work."

The absence of evasion was the best policy. Mr. Clark not only gave orders to have the train stopped at Charter Oak, but promised some day to see Maud S. He had witnessed the attempt at bribery, and the frank confession of the offense seemed to please him.

A Hard Task.

"Miss Maud certainly has the male contingent at her feet. But she is rather a capricious belle, isn't she?" "Yes; a belle who is going to be very hard to ring."—Baltimore American.

KNOX COUNTY WOOL

Wine First Prize at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

Mr. J. P. Walker of Gambler has received word that his wool on exhibition at the Panama-Pacific exposition has been awarded the first prize—a gold medal. There was wool exhibited from all over the world.

Knox county will also be represented by two flock of sheep at the great sheep show at the exposition in November as Mr. Walker and Mr. J. M. Wilson of Fredericktown expect to have an exhibit there.

RAILROAD TIME

TABLES

Mt. Vernon, Ohio

B. & O. R. R.

West Bound

No. 17..... 8:40 a. m.
No. 11..... 11:52 a. m.
No. 3..... 2:40 p. m.
No. 15..... 9:53 p. m.

East Bound

No. 16..... 7:15 a. m.
No. 4..... 11:28 a. m.
No. 12..... 6:17 p. m.
No. 2..... 7:45 p. m.

No. 17 and No. 12 daily except Sunday.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES

Akron Div.

South Bound

No. 508..... 12:50 a. m.
No. 504..... 9:12 a. m.
No. 502..... 12:08 p. m.
No. 528..... 5:02 p. m.

North Bound

No. 507..... 2:40 a. m.
No. 529..... 8:45 a. m.
No. 503..... 2:01 p. m.
No. 505..... 6:27 p. m.

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Residence on Granville road, 1 mile North of Brandon. Citizens' phone L 15, Brandon Exchange.

C. C. HILL

Mt. Vernon, R. D. 5

Residence on North Liberty road 3 1/4 miles north of Mt. Vernon. Citizens' phone 2032 K, Mt. Vernon exchange.

S. E. TURNEY

Mt. Vernon, R. D. 2

Bell phone 2 on 77 Y, Centerburg Exchange.

C. O. MERGER & SON

Walden, Ohio

Bell phone, New Castle Exchange.

GLYDE R. CORNELL

New Castle, Ohio

Bell phone New Castle Exchange. Dates arranged also by T. E. Bebout, Gambler, R. D. 1.

RUSSELL R. SELLERS

Mt. Vernon, O., R. D. 3

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BANKER-FARMER CONFERENCE

Chicago, July 7.—A conference of the committee on agriculture and education of 39 state bankers' associations opened here today. The relations between the bankers and farmers will be discussed from a co-operative stand-point.

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SAL-VET (20 lb. keg).....	\$1.25
SAL-VET (10 lb. keg).....	\$.75
Bran.....	\$1.35 per 100 lbs.
Middlings.....	1.60 per 100 lbs.
Red Dog.....	1.80 per 100 lbs.
Corn and Oats Chop.....	1.70 per 100 lbs.
Shelled Corn.....	.91 per bushel
Earn Corn.....	.91 per bushel
Cracked Corn.....	1.70 per 100 lbs.
Choice Oats.....	.68 per bushel
Wheat.....	1.50 per bushel
Rye.....	.95 per bushel
Unbolted Meal.....	1.75 per 100 lbs.
Screenings.....	1.40 per 100 lbs.
Alfalfa Meal.....	1.60 per 100 lbs.
Farmel Horse Feed.....	2.10 per 100 lbs.
Lake Shore Dairy Feed.....	1.40 per 100 lbs.
Gluten Feed.....	1.70 per 100 lbs.
Homeline.....	1.60 per 100 lbs.
Oil Meal.....	2.00 per 100 lbs.
Tankage (60% protein).....	2.55 per 100 lbs.
Ryde's Cream Calf Meal.....	.04 per pound
Xtravin Molasses Feed.....	1.80 per 100 lbs.
Salt.....	1.25 per barrel
Rock Salt.....	.01 per pound
Baled Hay.....	.85 per 100 lbs.
Baled Straw.....	.60 per 100 lbs.
Red Hen Scratch Feed.....	2.15 per 100 lbs.
Equality Scratch Feed.....	2.10 per 100 lbs.
Golden Chick Feed.....	2.25 per 100 lbs.
Cracked Wheat for Chicks.....	2.10 per 100 lbs.
Special Scratch Feed.....	2.10 per 100 lbs.
Chicken Chowder.....	2.50 per 100 lbs.
Beef Scrap.....	.03 1/2 per lb.
Beef Meal.....	.03 per pound
Poultry Bone.....	.03 per pound
Oyster Shells.....	.70 per 100 lbs.
Chicken Grit.....	.80 per 100 lbs.
Charcoal.....	.03 per pound

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